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**Optical coherence tomography (OCT) evaluation after
coronary stenting - the “black hole” and other
low OCT signal-intensity areas**

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In this issue of *Eurointervention* two interesting image reports are describing the OCT appearance of restenotic tissue of sirolimus-eluting stents and both are referring to the “black hole” phenomenon, that was first described as an observation in IVUS-studies of restenotic tissue of patients after radioactive stent implantation or brachytherapy (1, 2). In some of these patients echolucent restenotic tissue was detected with a remarkable *homogeneous black appearance without backscatter* and was termed “black hole” (1). These lesions were clearly distinguishable from echoreflective neointimal hyperplasia (1). Atherectomy samples from these lesions revealed a hypocellular matrix (likely at least partly due to cell death) rich in proteoglycan and poor in mature connective tissue elements, such as collagen-matrix and elastin (1, 3).

Later, a “black hole” phenomenon was also described in restenotic tissue of some patients after sirolimus-eluting stent implantation (4). In patients who had a sirolimus-eluting stent implanted after failure of previous intracoronary brachytherapy black holes were rather frequently observed by IVUS analysis (approximately 20 % of patients)(5). In patients without a previous brachytherapy the black hole phenomenon was observed more rarely. An analysis of IVUS exams in 102 consecutive patients with sirolimus-eluting stent restenosis reported a “black hole” in 8 patients (6). Recent reports from a histological analysis of atherectomy samples of restenotic tissue from sirolimus-eluting stents with “black hole” IVUS-appearance suggested that organized thrombotic material with fibrin can also cause such an echolucent image phenomenon after sirolimus-eluting stent implantation (7, 8). Recent studies have suggested that low OCT-signal intensity can be related to different tissue composition after DES implantation:

Low OCT/OFDI signal intensity due to proteoglycan-rich/collagen-matrix poor restenotic tissue or fibrin-rich thrombus formation: The two cases reported in the present issue of *Eurointervention* are referring to the “black hole” phenomenon and are suggesting that the observed low OCT signal-intensity in areas of restenotic tissue is related to cell death and low amounts of organized mature connective tissue elements, such as collagen matrix (although no histological analysis has been performed). The case reported by Kurita et al., describes the OCT appearance of a transient black hole phenomenon by IVUS two months after sirolimus-eluting stent implantation (Kurita et al., *Eurointervention* 2012). OCT revealed a layered structure with an inner high signal intensity layer and outer layers of low OCT signal intensity. Of note, a previous report has described the histological examination (after atherectomy) of two sirolimus-eluting stent restenotic lesions with low OCT signal intensity and has suggested that this can be due to both, myxoid tissue or fibrin-rich thrombus formation (9). However, myxoid tissue appeared as a layered structure by OCT whereas another case with fibrin-rich thrombus formation had a more irregular, patchy structural OCT appearance, supporting the possibility that the observation in the present case may rather represent myxoid tissue.

In the case reported by Linares et al. OCT findings of a patient are presented who had restenosis two month after paclitaxel-coated balloon angioplasty of sirolimus-eluting stent restenosis (Linares et al., Eurointervention 2012), revealing large homogenous-appearing elliptic areas with low OCT signal-intensity. The shape of the lesions strongly reminds of the “black hole” images using IVUS. As described in this editorial, several different restenotic tissues can appear with low OCT signal-intensity. However, the regular border and structure of the low OCT signal-intensity areas of this case raise the possibility that the restenotic tissue with OCT “black hole” appearance may result from cell death and low amounts of organized mature connective tissue elements.

Low OCT/OFDI signal intensity of fibrin accumulation surrounding stent struts: Notably, several recent studies have described that fibrin accumulation surrounding stent struts appears by OCT/OFDI with a lower signal intensity as compared to neointima without fibrin accumulation (10, 11). We have observed in a study at different time points after porcine coronary stent implantation that fibrin-rich tissue as detected early after stent implantation and confirmed by electron microscopy had a substantially lower OCT signal-intensity when compared to neointima-covered stent struts later after implantation, that were covered by smooth muscle cell-rich tissue with extracellular matrix containing collagens (10). Another recent study has compared the OCT/OFDI and histological appearance of tissue surrounding stent struts from human stents at autopsy (11). A clear difference in the OFDI signal intensity was observed between fibrin accumulation and normal neointima tissue, and signal attenuation was greater for fibrin (11). Interestingly, we as well as Nakano et al. have observed that the luminal surface appears mostly irregular by OCT when stent struts are covered by fibrin accumulation as opposed to neointima (10, 11). suggesting that additional structural features may help in the characterization of tissue with low OCT signal-intensity.

Low OCT/OFDI signal intensity of in-stent neoatherosclerosis: In-stent neoatherosclerosis represents another possible cause of late restenotic tissue with low OCT signal intensity. OCT examination has recently supported the concept that neoatherosclerosis may contribute to late drug-eluting stent restenosis and may contribute to clinical events in these patients, such as by neointimal rupture (12), representing another possible mechanism in addition to impaired stent healing/coverage resulting in very late stent thrombosis (13). The frequency of neoatherosclerotic lesions reported by OCT was higher as compared to autopsy histological studies (14). A potential overestimation of in-stent neoatherosclerosis by OCT can therefore not be excluded. For example, the distinction between fibrin accumulation and a lipid core may be challenging (15), and more experience and validation studies will be needed.

In summary, high-resolution of OCT/OFDI can give us further interesting insights into the vascular response after stent implantation. The relation between OCT/OFDI characteristics, including signal intensity, and the underlying tissue

composition is an area requiring further investigation. Large OCT registries will be required to gain more insights into the OCT appearance of different types of restenotic tissues and their potential clinical implications.

Figure legend

There are several intraluminal restenotic tissues that can appear with a low OCT signal intensity, including proteoglycan-rich/collagen-poor tissue (such as the “black hole” appearance after intracoronary radiation), fibrin accumulation, fibrin-rich organized thrombus, in-stent neoatherosclerosis and excessive inflammation. Therefore the OCT signal intensity alone is not sufficient to distinguish between these different restenotic tissues. However, there are additional characteristics or associated signals of these different tissues that may aid in their distinction, some of which are noted in the figure.

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Disclosures

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